

PEACE ONLY THROUGH WAR

A SHORT AND DECISIVE CONFLICT WITH THE BOERS PREDICTED.

THE AGENT GENERAL FOR NATAL SAYS ENGLAND MUST ASSUME CONTROL.

OVER ALL SOUTH AFRICA—PREPARATIONS CONTINUE.

London, Sept. 27.—Most important light is thrown on the Transvaal situation by a frank statement made to the Associated Press today by Sir Walter Pease, Agent General for Natal in London, who fought against the Boers in former years. He said:

The attitude of the Orange Free State means its inevitable acquisition by Great Britain. Peace in South Africa can only be accomplished by war. In my opinion a war would not last more than two months. In order to make peace an effective Great Britain must assume absolute control over the whole of South Africa. So far as the position of Natal is concerned, all this talk about poor, undefended Natal is nonsense. There will be little or no fighting in Natal. It is too close to war to be so. No other issue is now possible. What do you think ten thousand British troops would be doing while this much talked of Boer raid was in progress? Our railways are in good working order, and our troops can be transported quickly. The bad weather conditions have been magnified. A campaign could be carried on now just as well as in any other season.

Two months from the day General Sir Buller's hands the fighting will be over. If the Free State had been loyal, fighting would have lasted fourteen days. It is the luckiest thing in the world, however, that the Free State has been foolish enough to go to war. It means for that means her addition to British possessions. The Free State would always have been a disturbing factor in the quiet of South Africa.

HALF MEASURES INEFFECTUAL.

Great Britain has the power to work out ultimate peace. It remains to be seen whether she has the spirit. On the conclusion of war, which must be conducted in order to be effective, British control must be absolute over all South Africa, in Cape Colony, Natal and other sections. Half measures would only prolong unrest and produce more disturbances. I have lived among them and I have fought them. To exist peacefully as close to them is an utter impossibility. Negotiations are well enough in the way, but British control of the Transvaal must come eventually. For years the Boers have been crying "Throw the outsider into the sea" and "out with him." It is not as if there are no differences. My idea is that if the Boers were caught in the open once or twice the thing would be ended. Kill five hundred of them and all that would be left would be a few miles into the Transvaal. They would be there. They never have stood in the open, and if it comes now they will have to do more than stay in the hills. This is not optimistic, but it is an opinion. I have not the slightest fears for the safety of my colony or its towns. It is possible that a few Boer raiders might come a few miles into the Transvaal, but it must be remembered that many of those living on the edge of the Natal border are themselves Boers.

DEFINITE DEVELOPMENTS AT HAND.

A few days now should witness definite developments in the Transvaal crisis. The Volksraad was sitting in secret session this evening, and the burghers doubtless had the result of the deliberations of the Orange Free State Volksraad to guide them in making a decision as to the reply to Mr. Chamberlain's latest dispatch, which will probably be handed to Chamberlain Greene, the British Diplomatic Agent at Pretoria, to-morrow, and be discussed by the British Cabinet on Friday.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War, was busy until a late hour this evening at the War Office.

A telegram from Natal shows that the British Government is buying mules there, as well as in the United States. It is understood that 10,000 will be purchased altogether, but as it will take at least a month to get them to Africa, a similar time to get an army corps to the front, it is evident that big operations will be impossible until toward the end of October.

It is understood that the next British move will virtually demand the absolute fulfillment of the conventions of 1881 and 1884, which have been violated in many points, but will accept a five years' limit for the franchise.

FREE STATE SUPPORT FOR BOERS.

Information from Bloemfontein this evening leaves little doubt that the Orange Free State Volksraad is unanimous in supporting the Transvaal.

News for the adjourned Cabinet Council were forwarded this afternoon, and the chief Government ship will be on hand to give immediate effect to any decision reached in regard to the reassembling of Parliament.

Cable dispatches from Pretoria and Cape Town show a general impression that the Boers will not recede from their position, and the feeling of unrest at Pretoria has been intensified. A dispatch this morning announces that the Transvaal Government has begun to appoint officers to go to the front in case of hostilities. The Executive Council of the Transvaal had a long session yesterday, and has been in constant telegraphic communication with the Orange Free State.

The Transvaal's reply to the dispatch of Mr. Chamberlain was drafted to-day and submitted to the Raad in secret session. The members appear convinced that Great Britain is determined on war. Being anxious not to force any definite steps until the draft of their reply is considered, but notice has been issued to the burghers to be in readiness for commanding. The Martini rifles have been distributed.

A dispatch from Johannesburg says an American named Blake is raising an American corps of 500 men for the Boers.

WAR PREPARATIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

On the Cape side the dispatches show great military activity in the direction of the frontier. The camp at Dundee now contains two regiments of infantry, a hussar regiment, two field batteries, one mountain battery and a detachment of engineers. The King's Rifles are now encamped at Ladysmith, and the 5th Lancers are arriving there. The authorities have been unable to overcome the trouble with the Cape drivers, who refuse to accompany the mountain batteries to the front from Ladysmith, which is one of the bases of operations. An armored train, hurriedly completed at Cape Town, left there at midnight for Ladysmith. It consists of a powerful engine with a three-quarter-inch boiler, a tender and three twenty-ton cars. The whole outfit is painted khaki color, is loaded with rifles and a machine gun, and is capable of carrying 120 men. The Boer command is closely patrolled day and night.

Most of the British residents have left Pietermaritzburg, Natal, and the northern part of the Transvaal, whether it is announced, commands of 250 burghers will shortly proceed. It is reported that the Boer agents have made large purchases of grain at Durban. The inhabitants of several townships on the frontier have fled to Sir Alfred Milner, the British High Commissioner.

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BOMBS USED IN CARACAS.

THE VENEZUELAN FOREIGN OFFICE BUILDING BADLY DAMAGED.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.] Caracas, Venezuela, Sept. 27.—The Venezuelan Foreign Office Building was badly shattered today by the explosion of a bomb. No one was killed. It is believed the bomb was exploded by some one in league with the revolutionists. General Castro, the revolutionary leader, is preparing to renew his campaign against the Government forces. The revolutionists are endeavoring to get possession of a port in order that they may obtain a supply of munitions of war, and thereby secure recognition of their independence.

General Guayard is here with three thousand infantry to reinforce General Mendoza, who is in command of the Government forces. General Mendoza is making preparations for the recapture of Valencia, which fell into the hands of General Castro about ten days ago, after a fierce engagement.

BURNSIDE IN TWO HURRICANES.

HER FIRST OFFICER, ENGINEER AND TWO MEN KILLED, AND UPPER WORKS DAMAGED—A SUICIDE ON BOARD.

The transport Burnside arrived at her pier at Pacific-st., Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, after an eventful voyage. Her run was to San Juan, Porto Rico; Santiago, Cuba, and then back to New-York. On the way down she ran into two hurricanes, which lasted seventy-two hours. Her first officer, chief engineer and two seamen were injured, and her upper works damaged. When the Burnside was almost in sight of New-York on Tuesday afternoon at 12:45 o'clock, Dr. John Henry Feuss, an acting assistant surgeon in the Army, shot himself through the heart in his cabin, within ten feet of the dining room.

Dr. Feuss was a young man from Bremen. He had been in the Army as a contract surgeon since July 2, 1898. He was clerk to the chief surgeon at Santiago. He had been ordered home, and boarded the Burnside at Santiago. Most of the passengers were at dinner, when one of the doctors went into Dr. Feuss's cabin to see why he did not come to the table. The doctor was in deep thought. He looked up, and replied that he would be out at once. The other doctor had scarcely reached the table before a shot was heard. He rushed back and found Dr. Feuss lying back with a stream of blood gushing from his heart. The bullet had passed through his body and buried itself in the wall.

Among the dead man's papers was found a letter addressed to C. E. Hartung, of No. 49 East Tenth-st., Manhattan. It seemed that Dr. Feuss had been going to Boca della Tura and endeavoring to secure Dr. Feuss's practice. He did not succeed, but prevailed upon a negro who had been in the employ of Dr. Feuss to make some affidavits charging him with suppressing the facts about a case of yellow fever, thereby being responsible for the spread of the disease. It was not believed that the doctor could have sustained his charges, but Dr. Feuss was not tried. As Dr. Feuss wrote in the letter, "These charges, although false, will ruin my reputation; so what is there to live for? I had better die."

He left instructions that all of his effects and his body should be turned over to Mr. Hartung. As far as known, Dr. Feuss, who was unmarried, had no relatives in this country.

The Burnside left New-York on Wednesday, September 6. On Sunday she ran into a hurricane off the Florida coast. A second hurricane, more violent, followed, and for seventy-two hours those aboard did not know at what minute she might go down. When the storm subsided it was found that the vessel had been driven one hundred and fifty miles out of her course.

Many of the officers and crew say that they never had experienced such a storm. Captain A. H. Laffan and his subordinates were highly complimented on the way they managed the boat. The quartermaster of the boat is Captain Moses Watson.

The Burnside brought from Cuba a detail of 101 men, in charge of Colonel Mont Hooton, 5th United States Infantry. Lieutenant Edward J. Patterson, on his way to Fort Sheridan, Chicago. Among the other passengers were Lieutenant E. F. Eames, 11th Infantry; Lieutenant E. D. Wardell, Naval Cadet; Huntington Johnson, Mrs. N. K. Pettit, wife of Judge Pettit, of the Porto Rican Court; Major P. L. Hills, Noah Shepard, Captain J. H. Dalton, Dr. L. B. Peck, Mrs. Mary Curry, Mrs. Field, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Hallenbeck and F. W. Brandt.

A FAST PACER RUNS AWAY.

MRS. H. D. GILL LOSES CONTROL OF JACK, 2425, ON THE SPEEDWAY—PLUCKY RESCUE BY A POLICEMAN.

The change in the weather put mischief into some of the Speedway flyers yesterday, and one of them caused a lot of excitement late in the afternoon on the popular speeding ground north of Washington Bridge. Mrs. H. D. Gill was driving her husband's handsome big bay pacing road racing Jack, 2425, to a light pneumatic tire road racing, when the animal took the bit between his teeth and darted up the road toward Dyckman-st. at the top of his speed. He did not run, but paced. Mrs. Gill became alarmed after she had tried unsuccessfully to restrain the usually well-mannered horse. As Jack sped past Mounted Policeman Murphy, near the bend in the road, she called out:

"Stop him, officer, oh, stop him; he's running away!"

Murphy sent the spurs into the ribs of his saddle horse, Defender, and set sail for the flying pack. A short, sharp chase took the runner alongside the pacer, and Murphy reached for Jack's head. As he grasped the bridle the pacer suddenly turned away from him and broke into a run. Murphy clung to the runaway horse, but the powerful animal's side movement dragged him out of the saddle, and he went down in front of Jack. In an instant the pacer was on him. Horse and wagon passed over the prostrate policeman.

Although Jack had stopped on his leg, Murphy was going again, the plucky policeman grasped his bridle and brought him to a standstill. Mrs. Gill was much frightened, but unharmed. She did not surrender the handsome big horse that had run away with her. She drove him all the way down to Fifty-eighth-st. after the excitement was over. Murphy received several severe bruises. The moment he was dragged from the saddle his own horse was dragged, stopped and began to whinny for his master.

ALLEN ALONE IN THE FIELD.

THE ONLY REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE TO SUCCEED THOMAS B. REED.

Portland, Me., Sept. 27.—Amos L. Allen will probably be the Republican candidate to succeed Thomas B. Reed in Congress. The district convention will be held to-morrow, and to-day the other two candidates announced their intention of retiring from the field.

SAILORS DECORATED BY THE KAISER.

Berlin, Sept. 27.—Emperor William has bestowed the Order of the Red Eagle on Captain Karlowa, of the Hamburg-American Line steamer Pretoria, and given decorations and rewards to her officers and crew in recognition of their skill in navigating the vessel into South Harbor with her rudder shaft broken in the great gale of February.

The Great Steamer Plymouth of the Fall River Line will attend the Yacht Races in October. Tickets, \$500, first three Races \$250, sale limited. Tickets and stationery at office, Pier 29, N. E. Avt.

THE LAUREL HOUSE AT LAKEWOOD, NEW-JERSEY, WILL OPEN SEPTEMBER 30. —Adv.

MOVING ON INSURGENTS.

ACTIVE OPERATIONS IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS RESUMED.

MACARTHUR, WHEATON AND WHEELER ADVANCE UPON PORAC WITH FOUR REGIMENTS AND A BATTERY.

Manila, Sept. 28, 10 a. m.—General MacArthur, Wheaton and Wheeler, with four regiments and a battery, advanced at daylight this morning upon Porac, about eight miles northwest of Bacolor, in Pampanga Province.

INCITING REVOLT AT MALABON.

A SMALL AMERICAN FORCE IN DANGER—CONDITION OF PRISONERS.

Manila, Sept. 27.—The insurgents are trying to incite the natives of Malabon, a city of thirty thousand inhabitants, five miles from Manila, to rise against the American garrison. Captain Allen has been holding the place with two companies of the 16th Infantry, but on account of the need of all the available men at the front his force has been reduced to seventy men. They now remain near the big church, where they are quartered, being too few in number to attempt to patrol the town. Armed and uniformed parties of insurgents recently disembarked from canoes at night, and have collected money for the insurrection and preached revolt. Two mayors have been elected, but both of them have declined to serve. Malabon has been made the shipping point whence provisions and other supplies are brought from Manila by trains and shipped into the hostile territory.

The insurgents seem to be trying to make their good treatment of the American prisoners a card by which to gain outside sympathy. Two Englishmen who have arrived here from Tarlac report that the Americans are treated more like guests than prisoners. They are fed on the best that the country affords, and everything is done to gain their favor. A Filipino paper says that at a recent fête in Victoria to celebrate a mythical Filipino victory, the American prisoners there had the freedom of the town, and five pesos each were given to them with which to celebrate the victory. The Englishmen also say that the Filipinos have offered all the Americans commissions in their army and that three of them accepted. This is not believed to be true.

AGUINALDO IMITATING AMERICANS.

American officers north of Manila say that Aguinaldo is attempting to enforce good government, after the American fashion, ordering his soldiers to suppress a band of robbers, three of whom were executed at Marikina. He has also prohibited gambling in the villages under his control. Paterno, the president of the so-called Filipino Cabinet, has fallen into disfavor among the Filipinos on account of his peace proclivities. They suspect him of planning to repeat his treachery of the former insurrection, when he went over to the Spaniards, and they may expel him.

Aguinaldo has issued a decree inviting Filipino deserters to return within a month, in which case they will be pardoned.

The American authorities have declined the request of General Jaramilla, the Spanish officer who is settling Spain's military affairs in the Philippines, to send a vessel under the Spanish flag to collect the Spanish prisoners of insurgent ports, as stipulated by the Filipinos, on the ground that the ports are closed, that such a step, therefore, would be unlawful, and because they declined to accept the Filipinos' demand. The authorities are ready to send an American vessel. The Spanish Commission, therefore, will return to the insurgent lines and endeavor to effect an arrangement for the delivery of the prisoners. Aguinaldo has issued a statement, saying that the warlike activity of the Americans has prevented the concentration of the prisoners, as stipulated, but that they will be delivered up October 10.

The Tagalogs of Mindanao have expressed their readiness to accept American sovereignty, and to exchange for protection against the harassing Moros.

A native officer has offered Major General Otis 1,000 Macebaes to fight Tagalogs of the Laguna de Bay district.

STANDS BY THE PRESIDENT.

PATRIOTIC SENTIMENTS OF EX-GOVERNOR PATTERSON—PHILIPPINES ARE AMERICAN SOIL.

Chicago, Sept. 27.—"My duty as an American citizen commands my support of the country's President at this juncture," said ex-Governor Robert E. Patterson, of Pennsylvania, at the Great Northern Hotel. "When the President said in his Pittsburgh speech that the Philippines were just as much American soil as Texas or Alaska, he spoke the truth." Governor Patterson went on to say:

"The Islands are ours by title of treaty, and we have no title to Louisiana or Alaska except that confirmed by treaty. As they are ours, we are bound to defend them. We have no law and order in the midst of them. This is our first duty; it is a National duty, and Democrats and Republicans alike are bound to help fulfill that duty. The immediate object confronting us is the reduction of the Philippines to order, and it is as vain as it is wrong to speculate about what we shall do with them or what sort of government we shall set up for them until we have solved the immediate question. To take trouble about those ultimate matters when an immediate matter threatens is as impractical as it is un-American."

"I have no doubt the American people will readily consent to erect around them a ring of self-governing republics, once they are convinced the respective peoples are capable of autonomy. But I have no doubt that the American flag will float wherever it is now planted until such time as there is no doubt that a free and orderly government can be established and exercised by the people. We have stepped to the individuals and the trade in those lands. We cannot afford to surrender them to the hands of other nations into the affairs of those lands. Whatever be our state now, withdrawal would make our last stage far worse than our first. As to what our establishment in the Philippines may lead us into in the future there is no occasion to speak. 'Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof,' and no bridge should be crossed until we come to it."

A LETTER FROM GENERAL OTIS.

The following letter was received here yesterday: Manila, P. I., August 14, 1899. Mr. Richard P. Greene, Secretary of the Society of the Genesee, New-York.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of June 6, in which you communicate the resolutions of the society tendering a complimentary dinner upon my return to the United States and ask if it would be acceptable. The compliment is very highly appreciated, and it will give me great pleasure to meet with the members of the society under any circumstances. The time of my return to America, I never, in so far as my knowledge extends, is very indefinite, and is subject to the instructions I may receive from superior authority.

Please make known to the society my sincere thanks for the honor conferred, and believe me, with assurances of great respect, sincerely yours, R. E. OTIS.

ASPARAGUS FOR PHILIPPINE ARMY.

Riverhead, Long Island, Sept. 27.—A large shipment of Long Island asparagus in cans left here to-day for the Philippine Islands for the use of the Army there.

The shipment was 40 cases, three dozen large cans in each, and 1440 cans. The goods were consigned to Major O. M. Smith, chief commissary of the army in the Philippines, and were shipped through C. J. Coughy.

RENOUVELLE'S ANTI-SEPTIC TOOTH POWDER removes all traces of tobacco. Cleanses the teeth and sweetens the breath. At all druggists.—Adv.

ADMIRAL DEWEY COMES ASHORE

HE PAYS AN OFFICIAL CALL AT THE NAVY YARD AND RETURNS TO THE FLAGSHIP.

CANNON BOOM AS THE OLYMPIA MOVES UP THE BAY.

PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY.

10 a. m.—Committee from Washington, D. C., will call on Admiral Dewey to consult him regarding the details of his reception at the capital next week.
1 p. m.—Governor Roosevelt and his staff will board the Olympia and welcome Dewey in the name of the Empire State.
2 p. m.—Major General Wesley Merritt will welcome Dewey on behalf of the War Department.
3 p. m.—Governor Roosevelt will hold a reception on board the New-Hampshire.
8 p. m.—Illumination of the shores of the harbor with red fire.
9 p. m.—About fifteen hundred members of the People's Choral Union, on the steamer Warwick, will serenade the Admiral.

Admiral Dewey brought his flagship into the inner harbor yesterday, and amid a deafening uproar of welcome from the guns of the North Atlantic Squadron and the steam whistles of more peaceful craft, dropped anchor at the head of the line of warships off Tompkinsville. He spent a busy morning attending to the exacting regulations of naval etiquette, and in the afternoon set his foot upon home soil for the first time in eighteen months, when he went to the Brooklyn Navy Yard to return the visit which Rear Admiral Philip paid him on Tuesday on the Olympia. Dewey spent half an hour there, and then returned to his flagship to receive more calls.

Perhaps the most pleasant of these was made by a party of the Admiral's relatives, who went down the Bay on the Government tug Narkeeta, and remained for a half hour with him on the Olympia.

SOME OFFICIAL VISITS.

Major Burbank, commandant of Fort Hancock, with his staff, was one of the earliest callers of the day. Not long after that Charles H. Allen, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, came on board, charged by President McKinley to convey his respects and good wishes.

Rear Admiral Howison, whose flagship, the Chicago, had called into port only that morning, came next. In a short time Dewey returned Howison's call, that made by Rear Admiral Sampson on Tuesday, and these made yesterday morning by the captains of the Brooklyn, the Indiana, the Massachusetts and the Texas.

When the Admiral got back from this round of formalities he was confronted by a committee of schoolboys from Public School No. 89, who gave him an immense horseshoe of red roses. A ferocious looking live lion cub was presented by another admirer.

The Admiral began to show signs of weariness by this time, and after a few minutes' talk with Captain Albert S. Barker, of the Navy, returned to his quarters.

THE VISIT TO THE NAVY YARD. CAPTAIN WILDES, WHO WAS AT MANILA, RECEIVES THE FIRST GREETING—SAMPSON ALSO AT THE YARD.

Admiral Dewey, Rear Admiral Sampson and Rear Admiral Philip were in the Navy Yard at the same time yesterday afternoon, but the Admiral and the first mentioned Rear Admiral did not meet, and his arrival at the yard marked the first time Admiral Dewey has set foot on home soil since he sailed from San Francisco eighteen months ago. His call at the yard was a return of the visit paid to the Olympia on Tuesday by Rear Admiral Philip, and was not a formal affair.

Word reached the yard in the forenoon that the Admiral had decided to call on Admiral Philip yesterday, and the Undine, the commandant's barge, was sent to the flagship for the Admiral, who accompanied by Captain B. P. Lamberton, of the Olympia, and Flag Lieutenant T. M. Brumby, arrived at the yard a few minutes before 3 o'clock. The party was met at the landing by Rear Admiral Philip and Captain Frank Wildes, captain of the yard, who commanded the Boston in the Manila fight. As the Admiral stepped from the large to the float he grasped the hand of Captain Wildes, threw an arm around him, and exclaimed, "Hello, my old man, I'm glad to see you!" Then he returned Rear Admiral Philip's greeting. The Admiral and his aids were in full dress uniform, but the receiving party wore fatigue dress. All the officers of the various departments of the yard were present, and Colonel Huntington, of the marine corps, had a battalion of marines, with buglers and a drum corps, drawn up in line.

The only salute to the Admiral was given by the drums and the "present arms" of the marines, and after this little formality was over some of the visitors brushed past the guard and shook hands with the Admiral. He was cordial in his greetings, especially to the old friends who he recognized, among them being Rear Admiral John Irwin, retired, and Miss Margaret Wildes, daughter of the captain, who had met the Admiral in Hong Kong. After introductions to the yard officers present, the Admiral was escorted to the house of the commandant, on the hill, where he was welcomed by Mrs. Philip. While at the house the Admiral learned that preparations for the little formality was over, but he requested that the formality be omitted, and a telephone message was sent to the Vermont to fire no salute.

After a stay of about twenty minutes at the house the party started to return to the Undine, and stopped and collected in front of the house. A crowd had collected in front of the building, and in order to avoid passing through the throng the Admiral and his staff passed out through the rear entrance to the building, out through Rear Admiral Sampson, Lieutenant Commander John C. Fremont, Supervisor of the Port, and Lieutenant Commander Cameron McRae Winslow, of the New-York, entered the main entrance for a talk with Rear Admiral Philip. They were in civilian dress.

Admiral Dewey expressed himself as greatly pleased with the warmth of the reception accorded him at the yard, and said that he would have been pleased to shake hands with every one of the people present, but that was an impossibility. He was especially pleased at having met so many old friends, especially the captain who was second in command when Montrosa was destroyed. The Undine steamed to his cabin. It was then almost 5 o'clock, and orders were issued that Dewey would not be "at home" again until to-day.

FLAG LIEUTENANT AT CITY HALL. In the morning the flag lieutenant of the Olympia, Thomas M. Brumby, had called upon the Mayor, returning the visit of the Mayor's secretary, A. M. Downes, upon Admiral Dewey on Tuesday. Brumby afterward told the newspaper reporters that Mayor Van Wyck would call on the Admiral to-day, but he evidently had mistaken the arrangements, for Mr. Downes and Chairman McKelway both assured a Tribune reporter last night that no chance in the announced programs had been made, and the Mayor's call would be reserved till Friday, just before the naval parade starts.

General Howard Carroll issued the official list of vessels that will take part in the naval parade.

The Reception Committee completed its plans for the presentation of the loving cup to Admiral Dewey on Saturday morning, and a slight alteration was made in the order in which the city's guests will appear in the land parade. This was due to the late arrival of Rear Admiral Howison, who will ride ahead of Rear Admiral Sampson.

BUTTERFIELD HERE TO-DAY. General Butterfield sent word that his physicians had consented to his coming to the city to-day and remaining throughout the ceremonies. It is not thought, however, that he will be strong enough to appear in the parade.

The first body of soldiers to arrive for the celebration got here yesterday. They are Company I of the Walhalla Guards, or the 1st Mississippi Volunteers, from Meridian, Miss., forty-five strong, Captain E. M. Martin.

It was discovered that a large number of tickets intended for members of the Municipal Committee had been stolen by a Tammany Councilman and a Tammany Alderman.

away from the yard about 3:30 o'clock, and returned to the Olympia. Among the officers present were Captain Dewey, Captain P. C. Asseman, Merrill Miller and J. A. B. Smith, Commanders Little, Lyon, Manney, Speyers, Swift and Gibson, Lieutenants Milligan and Burd, Dr. Alfred, Naval Constructor Bowles and Civil Engineer Cox.

On his return to his office Rear Admiral Philip had a long conversation with Rear Admiral Howison, who was in the yard, and who had come to the yard on the supervisor's boat Lamont, on matters relating to the naval parade to-morrow. The visit was entirely informal as far as the Navy was concerned, and at 4 o'clock the Admiral, bound for the New-York, it was understood that some minor details were settled, but that no important change had been made in the plans.

WAR DEPARTMENT'S WELCOME. MAJOR GENERAL MERRITT AND HIS STAFF TO EXTEND IT FORMALLY TO-DAY.

Major General Wesley Merritt, the commander of the Military Department of the East, will extend a formal welcome to Admiral Dewey to-day on behalf of the War Department. The General and his staff will leave Governor's Island on the Government boat General Meigs about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and proceed to the Olympia, where they will be received with naval honors.

THE CHICAGO SALUTES. While they were on board Rear Admiral Howison's flagship, the Chicago, that had been anchored outside the Bar during the night, steamed past the Hook. As she approached the Southwest Spit, where the Olympia lay, the Chicago's battery fired an Admiral's salute of seventeen guns. The Olympia responded with thirteen rounds from her battery, the salute for a Rear Admiral. Signals were exchanged between the two vessels, and as they passed close to each other Dewey, making an improvised megaphone of his hands, shouted some word of greeting to his brother officer. Hardly had the sound of the Chicago's guns died away when the booming was heard of another large ship coming from the direction of New-York. It was the dispatch boat Dolphin, bringing with it Charles H. Allen, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, who was charged by the President to convey his respects and good wishes to Admiral Dewey. The Olympia's marines were drawn up to receive the President's representative, and as he walked up the gangway fifteen guns were fired in his honor. For some time Admiral Dewey and Mr. Allen paced the deck together, engaged in earnest conversation.

At 8:30 o'clock the newspaper reporters and visitors on the Olympia were ordered to leave the ship. She was to start for Tompkinsville in half an hour and Admiral Dewey gave orders that none but the officers and crew should be on board during the trip up the Bay. The journey began uneventfully enough, but it ended with such a cannonading as has rarely been heard in these waters before.

THE START FOR THE NEW ANCHORAGE. Accompanied only by the press boats and a few nondescript craft the Olympia propellers were set going at a few minutes before 9 o'clock at a minimum speed.

As she threaded her way slowly toward the Narrows, the Olympia was a veritable magnet for the craft outward bound. There was not one of them but changed her course in the endeavor to catch a glimpse of the redoubtable Dewey. It was not difficult to distinguish him even from a considerable distance. With Assistant Secretary Allen he stood on the after bridge in a prominent position, and as his features have become pretty well known to every man, woman and child in the country, he was recognized speedily by all. The throttle of the deep sounding horn of the Olympia was kept constantly open in responding to the triple tootings of passing steamers, while the flag was dipped at mo-

NO EXCESS FARE TO CINCINNATI. A fast limited train every day along the Hudson River and through the Mohawk Valley by the New-York Central.—Adv.

POLAND! POLAND! POLAND! POLAND! The purest natural spring water known.—Adv.

AT THE HEAD OF FLEET.

THE ADMIRAL'S FLAGSHIP MOVES UP TO TOMPKINSVILLE.

GREETED ON THE WAY BY THE FORTS AND REAR-ADMIRAL SAMPSON'S SHIPS, AND BY THE FLAGSHIP OF REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON.

Admiral Dewey was able to glean a little fore knowledge yesterday of the kind of welcome home the people of this city have prepared for him and are only anxiously waiting to extend to him. To the thunderous reverberations of mighty guns, to the salutes of innumerable and every conceivable sort of craft, and to the plaudits of thousands of people who lined the shores, the Admiral yesterday came into the port of New-York. It is true that since the previous morning his ship had been lying at anchor in the Lower Bay, but his real reception into home waters was deferred until yesterday. From the moment the Olympia weighed anchor in the early morning until she came to a halt at Tompkinsville her journey up the Bay was a triumphal progress. The greetings she met in the short hours' journey were worthy of the patriotic enthusiasm which Dewey's exploits at Manila stirred in the American people.

FITTING THE SHIP IN SHAPE.

Daylight had only just broken yesterday morning when the crew of the Olympia were set to work swabbing the decks, cleaning paint, polishing brasses and stripping the guns of the tarpaulin coverings that have protected their smooth surfaces from salt water incrustations during the long voyage over the seas. In two or three hours the Olympia was to leave her lonely anchorage inside Sandy Hook and to take her place at the head of the big fleet of warships that was awaiting her coming at the Tompkinsville mooring grounds. Personally immaculate himself, the Admiral was desirous that his flagship should be cleared of the stains of travel before displaying her to the multitudes of people eager to see the vessel that led the attack on Montosa's fleet. It was a very quick and efficient Olympia that drew anchor shortly before 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and when an hour later she let go her chains again at Tompkinsville, she was every bit as presentable as the newly painted consorts that stretched in a long line behind her.

Reveille sounded on board the Olympia at 5:30 a. m., and within a few minutes the "Jackies" tumbled on deck in groups, and during the next half hour were served with the hot coffee which a considerate Government provides for them before they begin the duties of the day. Then until 7:30 o'clock the men worked like ants on deck, aloft and aloft, putting the finishing touches on the work, which had gone forward on the day before, of refurbishing and polishing the ship's fittings, until she looked like a yacht going into commission rather than a war vessel that had been buffeted through thousands of miles of rough seas. It was a little after 7 o'clock when the Admiral emerged from his cabin. With his pet colic "Hob" at his heels, he walked the quarterdeck for a full hour.

HOISTING THE COLORS.

His morning "constitutional" was not interrupted by officer or man until 8 o'clock, the hour at which takes place what is undoubtedly the most interesting feature of the daily routine on a man-of-war. It is the ceremony of hoisting the colors. A few moments before the hour the marines and sailors are drawn up in line on the deck. With every man aboard, from the Admiral to the potato peeler in the galley, facing the flag, the Stars and Stripes are unfolded from the halyards, and with the whole crew thus standing in an attitude of reverence, from the ship's band come the strains of the "Star Spangled Banner." Altogether, the ceremonies of saluting the colors on the seas are eminently inspiring and attractive.

Early as it was, by this hour several pleasure craft and private yachts loaded with people circled around the Olympia. Moreover, the steamers plying between Long Branch and Atlantic Highlands and this city went out of their course to get a nearer view of the famous warship, and as they drew near their passengers gave cheer after cheer for the Admiral and his crew. Those courtesies the Admiral acknowledged by doffing his cap.

Major Burbank, commandant of Fort Hancock, and his staff, were the first official visitors of the day. They were met at the gangway and escorted to the Admiral's cabin, where they spent about half an hour. The officers were taken to and from the ship on the Government launch Ord